

# 원발성 두개강내 혈관 내피세포종

- 증례 보고 -

한인보<sup>1</sup> · 양국희<sup>1</sup> · 김동석<sup>1</sup> · 최중언<sup>1</sup> · 김태승<sup>2</sup>

## Primary Intracranial Hemangioendothelioma

- Case Report -

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Hemangioendothelioma is a recently described uncommon vascular neoplasm, characterized by epithelioid tumor cells and borderline biologic behavior. Its histological features and clinical behavior are intermediate between those of hemangioma and angiosarcoma. Its four principal sites of occurrence are the soft tissue, liver, lung and bone. Its intracranial occurrence is extremely rare. We report a case of primary cerebral hemangioendothelioma in a 29-year-old male patient

**KEY WORDS :** Hemangioendothelioma · Epithelioid cell · Intracranial.

## 서 론

가 G4

1982 Weiss<sup>10)</sup> : (magnetic resonance imaging)  $6 \times 3 \times 4 \text{ cm}^3$

가 , (tocular hero- T1

1986 Kepes

T2

3)

T1

T2

가

가

가

(Fig. 1).

## 증 례

(neuromeningeal branch)

(tumor staining) (Fig. 2A).

(posterior meningeal branch)

(Fig. 2B).

PVA(polyvinyl alcohol

29

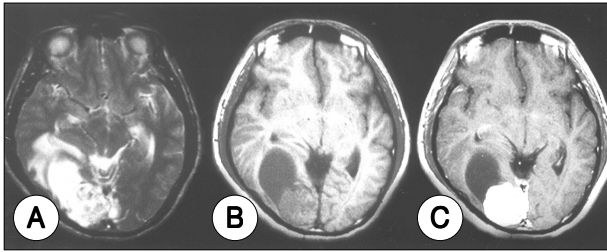
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가

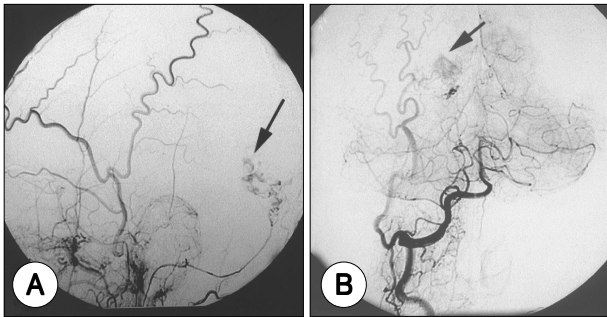
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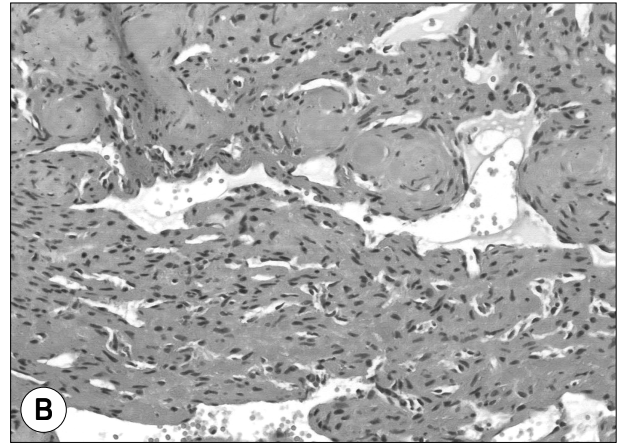
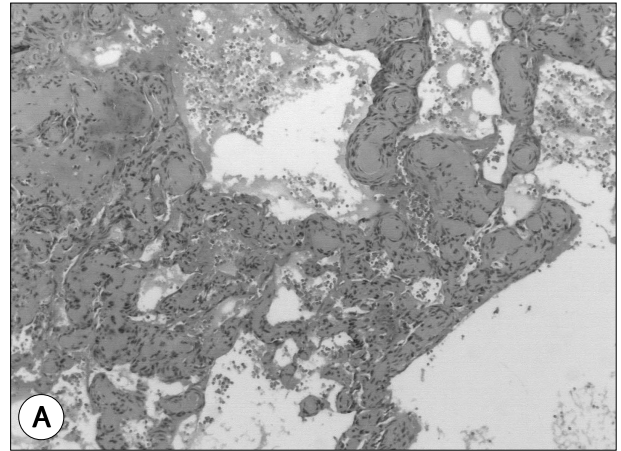


**Fig. 1.** Axial T2-weighted MR image showing a large mixed (iso- to hyperintense) signal mass invading torcular herophili with a large cystic portion(A). Pre-(B) and postcontrast(C) axial T1-weighted MR images showing a mixed(hypo- to isointense) signal mass with strong enhancement.

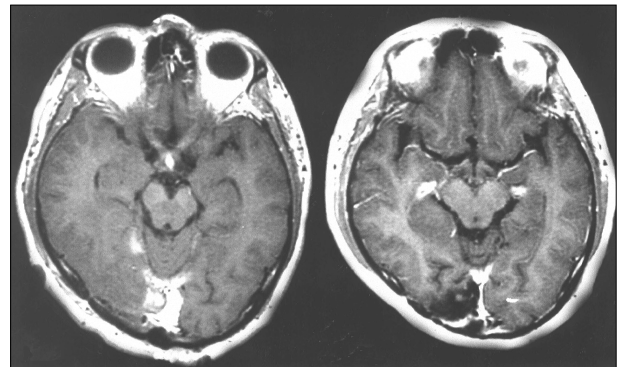


**Fig. 2.** A : Right external carotid angiogram, arterial phase, oblique view, demonstrating the enlarged neuromeningeal branch from the ascending pharyngeal artery supplying tumor mass. After superselection of neuromeningeal branch from ascending pharyngeal artery, embolization is performed with polyvinyl alcohol particle. B : Right vertebral angiogram, mid-arterial phase, oblique view, showing enlarged posterior meningeal branch supplying tumor mass.

particle)



**Fig. 3.** A : Papillary structures growing into the vascular lumen (H & E,  $\times 200$ ). B : Proliferating papillary structures surrounding capillary sized vascular lumens. The vascular lumens are lined by endothelial cells(H & E,  $\times 400$ ).



**Fig. 4.** A : Six days after surgery, postcontrast axial T1-weighted MR image showing abnormal enhancing lesion invading torcula herophili. B : Seven months after radiation therapy, postcontrast axial T1-weighted MR image does not show abnormal enhancing lesion.

(Fig. 3A),  
(Fig. 3B).

VIII

Factor

1 5940cGy(180cGy \* 33 fraction)  
11

(Fig. 4).

고 찰

**Table 1.** Summary of intracranial hemangioendotheliomas

Series	Age(y-o)	Sex	Location	Extra cranial	Treatment	Follow up
Kepes et al., 1986	58	M	Lt. T	Liver	C	Liver metastasis 2 year later
	74	M	Lt. T	-	C	not available
Taratuto et al., 1988	4	M	Rt. P	-	C/S	Tumor stable 1-year F/U
Chow et al., 1992	4/12	M	Rt. F-P	-	C/S	Tumor stable 2-year F/U
Hurley et al., 1994	23	F	Lt. P	Heart liver	C/T	5-year F/U, no recurrence
Puca et al., 1996	27	M	Rt. T	-	C/T+RT	5-year F/U, no recurrence
Nora et al., 1996	28	F	Rt. F	-	C/T	30-month F/U, no recurrence
	62	M	Lt. F	-	C/T	1-year F/U, no recurrence
Tammam et al., 1997	4	M	Lt. CPA	-	C/S+RT	2-year F/U, no recurrence
Chen et al., 1997	7	F	Rt. T	-	C/T	5-year F/U, no recurrence
	3/12	M	CMJ	-	C/S+IFN-	5-year F/U, tumor decreased
Phookan et al., 1998	36	F	Rt. CS	-	C/T	4-month F/U, no recurrence
Palmieri et al., 2000	20	F	Bifrontal	Bone	C/S+IFN-	30-month F/U, no recurrence bone pain decreased
Tancredi et al., 2000	20	F	Bifrontal	Bone	C/S+IFN-	3-year F/U, partial regression bone pain decreased

C : craniotomy, S : subtotal resection, T : total resection, F : frontal, T : temporal,  
 P : parietal, CPA : cerebellopontine angle, CS : ca-vernous sinus, CMJ : cervicomedullary junction, IFN : interferon,  
 RT : radiotherapy, Lt : left, Rt : right, y-o : year-old,

<sup>1,10)</sup>. 1982 Weiss <sup>10)</sup> (sulfated acid mucin) <sup>1,2)</sup>.  
 ,  
 가 가 , (basal la-  
 , . 1986 Kepes <sup>3)</sup> , (junctional attachments), (pin-  
 , ocytotic vesicles), (microvili)  
 1 (vacuole) <sup>1,2,4)</sup>.  
 1 가 .  
 (Table 1). Nora Weiss Factor VIII, Ulex europae-  
 가 , (epith-eus agglutinin  
 eliod), (spindle cell), (en-CD31 CD34  
 dovascular angioendothelioma) (Kaposi form) <sup>1,2,4,7,6)</sup> (hemangio-  
<sup>4,10)</sup> (epithe-pericytoma) , 가  
 lioid) <sup>6)</sup> , Factor VIII, cytokeratin epithelial  
 , membrane antigen vimentin <sup>2,6)</sup>.  
 가  
 , T1  
 T2  
 (sinusoid) 가 ,  
 가 가  
 가 (vacuole) . (feeding artery)  
 가 가  
<sup>1,2,6,7,9)</sup> <sup>7)</sup>.  
 (sulfated acid mucopolysaccharide) al- 가 .  
 cian blue , 가 ,  
 (ground substance) .

가  
<sup>6)</sup> Weiss  
31%  
11  
13%  
4  
13%  
<sup>10)</sup>  
가  
<sup>9)</sup>  
가  
가  
가  
<sup>7)</sup>  
가  
가  
<sup>1)</sup>  
<sup>3)</sup>가  
가  
<sup>6)</sup> 1996 Puca  
1  
<sup>7)</sup> 27  
55Gy  
, interferon - alpha  
(tility)  
effect) 가 <sup>2,5)</sup>  
<sup>2)</sup> 3  
feron - alpha - 2a  
. 2000 Palmieri <sup>5)</sup>  
가 20  
interferon - alpha  
가  
가  
가  
(torcular herophili)  
, 1  
5940cGy  
, 10

11

(Fig. 4).

## 결론

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